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Meſſieurs HALLS,

If you judge that the following brief hiſtorical account of the attempt of Philip the IId. King of Spain, *to depri- the* Low-Countries *of their Liberties, by which he finally loſt ſeven of thoſe provinces, may in ſuch a day as this, be acceptable to any of your readers, you are welcome to publiſh it.*

THE Kings of Spain in that day were great and puiſſant Monarchs; and had a greater *revinue* than any Prince in chriſtendom at that time received, (France excepted) and were maſters of more goodly jewels, magnificent furniture, &c. than any three of the greateſt Princes in all Europe. And there were, belonging to that empire, 17 *provinces* known by the name of *Belgium, the Netherlands*, or *Low Countries*; containing nearly three millions of ſouls; which, while they enjoyed their liberties were rich and flouriſhing; and afforded Spain a revenue of three millions of crowns, annually: And in great meaſure ſupported the glory of the Spaniſh kingdom, being to them tantamount to both the Indies.

Charles the Vth. father of *Philip*, was ſo ſenſible of this, that at his death he commended theſe provinces to his ſon; adviſing him to uſe them kindly, as being the chief ſupporters of his ſtate and glory: adding—that if he ſhould deal otherwiſe with them, it would prove the ruin of his fortune.

(So, by the way, his royal highneſs *Frederick*, the late Prince of Wales, father to the preſent King, had the like opinion of theſe American colonies; telling the late *Sir William Pepperrell* (as I heard him declare) that it was his full perſuaſion, that if the connection ſhould be broke between *them* and us, *Great-Britain* would become a province of *France*, within three years.)

But to go on with our hiſtory——Such was the loyalty and even generoſity of theſe provinces, and ſo great their deſire of the young Prince's favour, that, upon his acceſſion to the crown, they made him a preſent of forty millions of florins.

But his father's advice, and all their good ſervices, were ſoon forgot by the young Prince. And, he, tranſported with *ambition* and *catholic zeal, envied* them their *privileges, civil* and *religious*; and as ſoon as he had concluded a *peace* with *France*, meditated a plan for ſubjecting all theſe provinces to his *abſolute will and pleaſure*, thinking to fleece them more effectually: like the man in the fable, whoſe hen laid him a *golden egg* every day, who would needs kill her, thinking to have all at once.

And accordingly ſoon began to oppreſs them moſt cruelly (the particulars of which cannot be enumerated) and ſet taſk-maſters over them, unconſtitutionally and rapaciouſly to ſqueeze them and extort their money from them.

And to force them in *religious matters*, he ſet up the *bloody tribunal* of the INQUISITION; that diſgrace of human nature! And when the people were forced, in their own defence, to reſiſt, he ſent that *old ſoldier*, the *bloody Duke of Alva*, with puiſſant troops to be quartered among them, to compel them by fire and ſword, conſtituting him, at the ſame time, *Governor* (or *Vice-Roy*) and *General*: And gave him a *commiſſion of that large extent*, that he might *place* and *diſplace whom he would*; and EXECUTE ALL WHOM HE WOULD FIND OPPOSITE TO HIS DESIGNS.

But theſe orders were *kept ſecret* at firſt, till he had *trapanned, ſeized* and EXECUTED two of their leaders (viz. the Counts *Horn* and *Egmont*) who were ſo deceived by flattering accounts, that they believed no danger till it was too late; who were *beheaded* in the year 1567; and afterwards divers others of quality who ſtood in their way.

But the *Prince of Orange* and his brother (*Count Ludowick*) ſtill remained at their head, and kept the Duke of *Alva* employed, though with various ſucceſs, for ſome time, till at length the *Prince* was *treacherouſly killed*.

But *Alva*, bloody as he was, did not go faſt enough for thoſe who employed him; and a length was recalled; and another *Governor* (*Don Lewis*) appointed in his room; and after him, *Don John*.

But before his arrival the people recovered a little; and publiſhed a *manifeſto* to all people—*That, Philip of Spain was fallen from the government And they took an oath of the people, never to return to the Spaniſh obedience*: And then *elected for their King, Francis, Duke of Anjou*, heir apparent to the crown of *France*; who they hoped would have married *Elizabeth, Queen of England*. But the marriage failing, and ſoon perceiving that he intended to ſettle a *Tyranny*, he was *repulſed*—*grieved*—and *died*.

The *Duke of Parma* came next as their Governor, in great wrath, who reduced them to a worſe ſtate than ever; prevailing almoſt every where; eſpecially after the death of *William, Prince of Orange*.

And now they ſeemed to be truly miſerable, for there was no going back, but with deſpair of pardon; and they had none to *lead* them, or *protect them*.

At length they applied to *Queen Elizabeth*, and offered her the *ſovereignty of their provinces*; which ſhe generouſly refuſed,—and yet took them under her *protection*.

This gave them new life. And though it was 40 years that this conteſt laſted, and ten of the ſeventeen provinces ſubmitted to Spain (the whole of whom were not equal in numbers to the Engliſh American colonies) yet the ſeven held out to the end; and finally, after they had ſuffered abundance on both ſides (anno 1609) *Philip* was obliged (though full fraught with Spaniſh pride) to make an advantageous peace with them, as with a *free ſtate*; relinquiſhing all right and title to them.

Thus, inſtead of reducing them to his will, by his *pride* and *folly*, he loſt near one half, as to number and value, of theſe moſt valuable provinces; and ſpent above an *hundred millions of crowns* in carrying on that unnatural war, and loſt *four hundred thouſand men*: And then ſat down by the loſs, and left them, perhaps, the happieſt people under heaven; or, at leaſt, they ſoon became ſo.

Whether this reſembles any caſe that now exiſts, and may reſemble it in the iſſue, I leave to every one to conjecture who is acquainted with the preſent criſis; and to heaven to determine by the *event*.

A Friend to Mankind in Oppoſition to Tyrants and Oppreſſors.

For the NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE, &c.

To the Printers.

IF we recollect in what Manner the Servants of the beſt of P---s and particularly his late faithful Governor of this Province, have been conſtantly employed, we ſhall have little Reaſon to be ſurpriſed at any Condition of Diſgrace, by which the once reſpected Name of Engliſhman may be degraded. That unfortunate Gentleman, whoſe ſignal Fidelity and good Services will forever endear him to the moſt gracious P---, who governs this Part of his Dominions with ſuch Satisfaction to his Subjects, has, I truſt, by this Time eſtabliſhed a durable Reputation. This Country I think will remember his Affection for its Peace, his Piety and Zeal in Office, with peculiar Juſtice. His Majeſty's righteous Miniſters are bound to regard him with particular Attention:---He has laboured more abundantly than they all.---Without regarding the Opinion of his Friends, or the Cenſure of the World, he has ſacrificed his Virtue to merit their Eſteem. His religious Principles have been uniform. I am convinced they were always the very ſame they are at preſent. They have been wonderfully ſervicеable. By theſe his diſtinguiſhed Zeal in Support of the Claims of the Britiſh Legiſlature, which he conſtantly condemned to his Friends, and once publicly oppoſed, tho' ſeemingly inconſiſtent with Principles of Honeſty, may be fairly reconciled:---The End, if we acknowledge his Divinity, will forever ſanctify the Means, and Murder, on certain Occaſions, may be lawful. Upon theſe Principles I account for the Miſt in King-Street, the benevolent Idea of abridging Engliſh Liberties, and the preſent Situation of this Country. But this Language is too mild for the Occaſion. Every unwarrantable Exertion of parliamentary Power, every Scheme hitherto adopted for ſubjugating the Colonies, has been carefully pointed out by him. In Conſequence of his repeated earneſt Sollicitations, the Conſtitution of this Province has been torn up from the Foundation,---our Coaſts infeſted with Ships of War,---our Commerce obſtructed, the Metropolis forced from our Hands, garriſoned and fortified, the Inhabitants oppreſſed and reduced to Beggary, the Continent forced to Arms,---the Liberties of America indangered, and the lives of Three Thouſand of his Majeſty's Subjects wantonly deſtroyed. The beſt of P---s has been adviſed to conſent to Acts which diſgrace his royal Character, and violate the firſt Principles of Juſtice and Humanity; which have already involved the Nation in Blood, diſtreſſed his Subjects, and will finally diſmember this Empire, and ſhake his Throne. This is ſtrong Language, but it is ſupported by Fact and Argument. I appeal to the Confidential Letters of his late truſty and well beloved Governor for a full Explanation of that deep Plan of Policy, which has duped the beſt of P---s and degraded the Honour of his Arms. His Majeſty's faithful Servants adopted it with all its Blunders: they never gave themſelves Leiſure to obtain ſolid Information, nor once reflected upon the Danger of their Enterprize. They embarked in the Cauſe with their equal Intrepidity;---with a fixed Determination to perſiſt, tho' the Intereſts of the Nation ſhould be ſacrificed forever in the Conteſt. The Syſtem of Government is uniform. Diſſipation and Luxury can only be ſupported by Plunder and Oppreſſion. But theſe ignorant Men ſhould be informed that Plunder and Oppreſſion will rouſe the Whelp of the Britiſh Lion in the Woods of America.

But this is not the Subject, which it is the Deſign of this Paper to illuſtrate. The ſhort Recapitulation I have made, of the State of the Colonies, and the Affection hitherto diſcovered for their real Intereſt, by our moſt gracious S---, and his favourite Servants, was neceſſary to introduce the Conſideration of future probable Meaſures. Paſt kind Offices may be conſidered as ominous---eſpecially if they have been conſtantly and uniformly beſtowed.

There is a certain Period in the Annals of every Nation, when the collected Virtue and Abilities of every Member of the Community, ſhould be exerted to defend its Rights:---When the People ſhould be roused to a Senſe of their Danger, and animated to adopt ſuch Meaſures, as will iſſue in the full and free Enjoyment of thoſe Rights of Nature and Society, which every Man is fairly intitled to. Were I called upon to point out that intereſting Period in the Hiſtory of this Country, the preſent alarming Criſis would fix my Attention. We have it now in our Hands to eſtabliſh an everlaſting Barrier againſt miniſterial Influence, and to obtain ſubſtantial Juſtice for the People:---I mean, by reſtoring back the Conſtitutions of the ſeveral Colonies to their original Principles; by veſting the Appointment of all legiſlative, judicial and executive Officers in that Branch of Government which can beſt exert it for the public Service, and with the leaſt Diminution of legal Liberty; and by immediately exerciſing the Power thus eſtabliſhed. Until this be done we can have no conſiſtent Plan of Defence, no ſolid Reſources in Caſe of ſudden Emergencies. We muſt be governed by temporary Expedients, and upon every unexpected Meaſure be diſconcerted and finally ruined. I know it may be ſaid that we have Proſpects of Accommodation, and that it may not be neceſſary to adopt a regular Syſtem. This Opinion is as fatal as it is groundleſs. I would not preclude the Poſſibility of a Compromiſe. I confeſs that I feel the Prejudices of my Education in Favour of a Settlement with Great-Britain, upon honourable Terms. But when I reflect that the Villain who fomented Quarrels among the Colonies, and earneſtly preſſed that Boſton ſhould be made a ſolemn Sacrifice to gratify his Reſentment, who procured this Province to be diſfranchiſed, and the Inhabitants to be wantonly deſtroyed, when I conſider that this Man is ſtill conſulted upon every Meaſure reſpecting his Country, that his Opinion is invariably purſued, and that he attempts to conceal his Crimes from the Eye of the Public, by ardent Profeſſions of love for his native Soil, and Zeal for the Religion of his Fathers, I cannot but ſuſpect ſome miſchievous Scheme is in Agitation, to deſtroy all the Privileges of the People. I own too that I am not yet ſanguine enough to expect a more plentiful Harveſt of miniſterial Virtue in one Year than another. We have been Witneſſes of the flagitious Attempts which have been repeatedly made and obſtinately perſiſted in, to eſtabliſh a government in this Province, arbitrary upon the Face of it, and notoriouſly under the Influence of the Crown. I affirm that we have no reaſonable Ground to ſuppoſe, that theſe Attempts are yet laid aſide; on the contrary, from the Evidence before us we ought to be aſſured that they are not. Why are the avowed Enemies of the People carreſſed? Why are all the Powers in Europe meanly requeſted to aſſiſt in our Deſtruction, by refuſing us Supplies? Why have not our Petitions, Reſolves and Remonſtrances, rouſed the beſt of P---? From his Lethargy? But why this ridiculous Mention of the King? Is he ever conſulted? Has he any Opinion of his own? Was he ever permitted to beſtow a ſingle Mark of his royal Favour upon this Country? No---his Favours have a different Direction. That noxious northern Planet which ſpreads Plague and Peſtilence, wherever its Influence extends, abſorbs the royal Munificence. The Friends of the People, have nothing to expect but Silence and Contempt, from the private Virtues of their Sovereign. His public Virtues have, long ſince, ceaſed to be in Queſtion. It is therefore, no longer for the Intereſt of the People, to renounce the Benefits of Society, under a vain Expectation of a Change of public Meaſures. I appeal to paſt Experience and preſent Appearances, when I affirm, that it is the Deſign of Adminiſtration to perſiſt with Obſtinacy, but not to act with Vigour. The one is perfectly conſiſtent with the uniform Plan of the Cabinet. To adopt violent Meaſures, would alarm the Body of the People, who are too brave to permit the Inhabitants of America, to be ſacrificed upon the Altar of Deſpotiſm. I repeat it, we have nothing to expect from the Miniſtry, but fraudulent Deſigns upon the Liberties of this Country. Why are the Troops under General Gage continually reinforced? Why do they remain inactive within Boſton? Why is our Commerce diſtreſſed, our Seamen dragged out of our Ships, and our Coaſts plundered? The Intentions of the Miniſtry are not fallacious. Their Virtues are Cunning and Perſeverance; they have adopted a Plan, and will obſtinately purſue it. They avoid the Preparations for a vigorous War, for fear of ſounding an Alarm to the People of Great-Britain. By piratical Acts of Hoſtility upon the Coaſts here, the brave Troops of the firſt Monarch in Europe are tolerably well ſupplied, his daſtard Colonies are frighted and diſtreſſed, and the Adminiſtration of his Miniſters, inſtead of appearing

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(7) See our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2, & liſt of Grievances, pa. 971. (8) See indexes, under Men of War. (9) See portack, pa. 499.—& reſtraining Act, pa. 721. (10) See pa. 571, 573, & indexes, under Town of Boſton. (11) See pa. 541, 596—& indexes, under Town of Boſton. (12) See index, under Army of the United, &c. (13) See indexes, under [illegible] (14) See Gov[illegible] pa. 1[illegible] (15) Sovereign. (16) Bute.

(16) The main Pillars of the Britiſh Conſtitution, & which the Colonies are intitled to, are magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050.—Petition of right, pa. 816.—Bill of right, pa. 1053. Vol. 2, & ſee our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (17) See acts altering the Charter pa. 532, & under liſt of Grievances, pa. 971. (18) See indexes, under petitions, remonſtrances, & reſolves.

1775

O that it is broke ſee inde pendency page 971. very likely it will be ſo! ſee index, under Numbers. (1) Yes, it reſembles our Caſe exactly (ſee liſt of Grievances, pa. 971.) & no doubt will have the ſame Iſſue. (2) Princes. Hutchinſon, ſee index, under Hutchinſon. (3) See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971. & ſee declaratory Act, page 524 (4) Murders, ſee maſſacre, pa. 60. Vol. 3. (5) See his Letter page 1151 &c. (6) See index, under his Letter

paring contemptible in his own Eyes and ridiculous to the whole World, seems to the most gracious P--o- upon the Throne, to be directed by more than human Wisdom. But Piracy alone is not the grand Object which engrosses the Attention of his Majesty's Servants. They wait for some favourable Event to crown all their Schemes. They expect this Event in the Disunion of the Colonies. To accomplish it, every possible Mode, by Threats, Promises, Persuasions and Bribery, is assiduously improved, at the Expence of the whole national Interest. They know that a Confederacy between many distinct States is seldom of long Duration. The Seeds of Dissention are many; the Difficulty of keeping a large Body of Troops in the Field without Action is unavoidable, the Consequences are too often fatal.

These are the Dangers we have to fear, and this is the Moment to repel them. The Scene in the course of a few months may be fatally changed:---The advantage thrown away:---The most favourable opportunity lost.---Hereafter we shall know the Value of it. When Time and Difficulties damp the Ardor of our Troops, and Dissaffection or backwardness prevails among the Colonies;---When the Minister has compleated his preparations;---When the collected force of foreign Invasion, and domestic Troubles, attacks us at once, every Man will then be able to determine of the Wisdom or Folly of past Measures. It is said that by the Delay of the Minister, our Troops will be disciplined and the Officers acquire Experience;---that there is not the most distant Prospect of a Disunion. To this I answer generally: That human Affairs are perpetually fluctuating, and a good Citizen would wish to guard against every possible Contingence, that might prove fatal to the Community, were it to happen. That our Troops want Discipline and the Officers Experience, and that they will acquire both by Delay, I confess to be true. I am ready to acknowledge real Advantages. But these are overballanced by greater impending Mischiefs. The State of Things is much altered in this Country since it first became necessary to oppose the enormous Influence of the Crown. We have nothing to apprehend from violent Exertions on the Side of the Minister, but every Thing from Delay and political Cunning. Formerly it was the Interest of the People to petition, remonstrate, and ascertain their Privileges. At present it is not only their Interest, but I hold it essentially necessary to the Preservation of the Rights of America, that such Steps be instantly taken as will restore them to the Benefit of Constitutional Government, in all its Branches; and that they improve effectually the natural Advantages of their Situation.---Upon the same Principle, that I would have opposed the taking up Arms and assuming the Powers of Government six Months ago, I now insist that the first be not employed or rather neglected, for the Service of the Enemy, and that Government be instantly established in all its Parts upon Principles of public Good. It is indifferent to me whether the Minister carries his Point by Violence or whether, by holding out the olive Branch in one Hand, while he manages the War with the other, he accomplishes the same pernicious Designs. In either Case, I consider him as a dangerous Enemy, who ought to be attacked.

I do not mean to point out any particular Mode of Attack or Defence;---I leave it to those of greater Abilities,---to public Councils. I give my Opinion to the People, as one of the People. I only affirm in general that we have nothing to expect from the best of P--e or his virtuous Servants, but War. If I have endeavoured to confirm my Opinion by recollecting past Events,---by bringing the various Appearances of the political World into one Point of View. I have felt that this is the Moment to obtain substantial Justice for the People;---that it ought to be improved; and were I to give my Opinion upon the Subject, I should say, in general Terms, That I would have all the Members of the Community instantly employed for the *Common-weal*, in Departments to which their various Abilities are best adapted.---That all, or as many as possible, of our Seaports be thrown into a Posture of Defence, and the People constantly used to Arms. That Vessels of Force be immediately fitted out from the several Ports upon the Continent, to protect our Trade, and drive from our Coasts the thousand armed Tenders that infest the Seas, and seize our Merchantmen. And that we be no longer guilty of Delay.

Salem, 8th September, 1775. DECIUS.

see pa. 815.

By Capt. Malbone, arrived at Newport in 54 Days from Ireland, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, June 22.

IT is thought Lord Bute will soon have a *remittance* made him of all his Scotch Governors and other creatures from North-America.

Notwithstanding what has hitherto been conveyed to the public through the channel of the papers, of the unsuccessful attempts of government in America, yet we hear they are so confident they shall subdue those people, that orders have been given to some eminent people in the law to prepare a new code of laws suitable to a government intended to be established, when the Americans necks are prepared for the yoke. When this, if ever, is thoroughly settled, patriots and leaders of parties take ease of yourselves.

It is to be hoped THAT MAN will never escape punishment who (at the head of government, and, as it were, in the chair of Majesty) should have said, and given it under his hand, that "there must be an abridgement of English liberty." (3) [*Tom. Hutchinson.*]

Lord North trembles for the result of the American measures; but he trembles much more for the fate of his own power: His interest and his own character go just to the demands of peace, but when once war is arisen, the importance of all ministers, except such a superior genius as Mr. Pitt, sinks---his credit depends on the success of the field,---to withstand hopes of reputation, and continual defeats with sinking funds, and slow or no subscriptions, is not, nor, let us hope, ever will be the fate of that junto which has governed this kingdom since the peace of 1763.

June 29. Advice is said to be received from Berlin, that his Majesty has much at heart the establishing a Prussian settlement or colony somewhere on the main continent of America, and that he has had frequent conferences with several skilful geographers and navigators on this subject.

We hear that one of two measures are immediately to be adopted by government; either to keep possession with troops of all the great towns on the coast of America, and shut all her ports with frigates, or to finish the work at once, by reducing, with a military force, the provinces of New-England to obedience. This last measure, it is thought, will be pursued, as an example is necessary, after rebels (says our correspondent) have drawn the sword.

The fortress of Ticonderoga, surprized and taken with such admirable policy by Col. Easton, held out, in the last war, a siege of seventeen days. see pa. 735, 743.

It cost government, in the late war, [illegible] 200,000l. to fortify and furnish with stores, the garrisons at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point (now in the possession of the Provincials) and our present *sensible* and *virtuous* administration thought proper to give orders for their being abandoned about three years ago, as places of no importance. see pa. 735, 743.

If it had not been for wheat and flour imported lately from the *rebels* in America, this country might have been in a starving condition; and we have sent armies and fleets to hinder them effectually from sending us any more,---Is this policy? It is madness in the extreme.

Orders are sent to the victualling-office, for the greatest expedition to be used in getting a large quantity of provisions ready to be embarked for America.

Monday the sheriffs went up to St. James's to know his Majesty's pleasure when he would be pleased to permit the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Common-council, and Livery, to wait on him with their address, petition and remonstrance. (4) His Majesty being at Kew they went thither, where they waited about three quarters of an hour, when his Majesty signified to them by a Lord in Waiting that he was not prepared to give them an answer then, but requested them to attend him at St. James's on Wednesday, at which time they should positively receive an answer. They returned to the Mansion-house arg o'clock.

There were present with his Majesty on Monday, when the sheriffs went to Kew, Lord Weymouth, the Earls Gower and Dartmouth. [*A blood-thirsty crew.*]

Tuesday a council was held at Kew; at which the Earls of Rochford, Suffolk, Dartmouth, and Gower, Lords North and Barrington, assisted; which sat from three till after five, on the resolutions to be taken relative to the sheriffs waiting on his Majesty this day at St. James's.

Wednesday the sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on his Majesty at St. James's, in consequence of the King's appointment last Monday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed his Majesty in the following words: "May it please your Majesty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of "London, in common-hall assembled, to wait upon your Majesty, "humbly to know your Majesty's royal will and pleasure when "your Majesty will be pleased to receive upon the throne their "humble address, remonstrance, and petition." His Majesty replied, "You will please to take notice, that I will receive their "address, remonstrance, and petition, on Friday next at the levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer [illegible] will permit us to "inform you, that the [illegible] hall assembled have "resolved not to present the address, remonstrance, and petition, "unless your Majesty will be pleased to give it sitting on the "throne. To which his Majesty replied, "I am ready to receive "addresses and [illegible] where."

July 6 Yesterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majesty at St. James's, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed the King in the following words, ——"May it please your Majesty, We are ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the city of London in Common Hall assembled, to wait upon your Majesty, humbly to deliver into your Majesty's hands, in their name, their Resolutions agreed to in Common Hall, on the 24th of June last, and of the 5th instant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the following *Resolutions* only into the King's hand, which he received without saying a word.

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, on Tuesday, July 4, 1775.

Resolved, That the King is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour. (5)

Resolved, That his Majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard. (5)

Resolved, That such denial renders the right of petitioning the throne, recognized and established by the Revolution, of no effect. (5)

Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition of this court, on the throne, is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the following instructions be given to our Representatives in Parliament.

Gentlemen,

You are here instructed by the Livery in Common Hall assembled, to move immediately on the next meeting of parliament, for an humble address from the House of Commons, to his Majesty, requesting to know who were the advisers of those fatal measures that have planted popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a most unnatural civil war, (6) to the subversion of the fundamental principles of English liberty, the ruin of our most valuable commerce and the destruction of his Majesty's subjects. To know who were the advisers of a measure so dangerous to his Majesty's happiness, and the rights of his people, as refusing to hear the petitions and complaints of his subjects. You are further instructed, gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and advisers of those measures, that by bringing them to public justice, evil counsellors may be removed from before the King, his throne may be established, the rights of the people be vindicated, and the whole empire restored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and safety. (7)

[*The Address, &c. is in the last Page*] 802

July 8. It is said that General Gage has written in the most pressing terms, either to be recalled or to have 15,000 men sent him. (1)

A regiment of Marines is going to be raised in Ireland, which is to consist of a thousand men, exclusive of officers.

It is confidently asserted in the city, that the ministry have received advice from Lisbon that the Spaniards are drawing a large army towards their frontiers, and therefore it is apprehended that they design to invade some part of the Portuguese territories; that in such case the court of Portugal requests an immediate aid and assistance from England.

We do not hear of any more British troops being destined for America. (1)

CHARLESTOWN, [*S. Carolina*,] *August 18.*

Capt. Carter, who arrived here on Saturday last from Bristol, on the 29th of last month, in lat. 32, 35, and long. 58, 40, to the up out of a small boat, Thomas Fry, master, Henry Putnam, mate, and a sailor, of the schooner Endeavour of Salem. The master informed him, that they were bound from Salem to the West-Indies with a cargo of Lumber, that the vessel had sprung a leak, and had filled full of water, three days before, which obliged them to take to their boat, but had left three men on board. Capt. Carter soon after fell in with the schooner, and took the three men off. Those in the boat had only three pieces of pork, and a few gallons of water, when they were taken up. They all speak in the highest terms of the humane and kind treatment they experienced from Capt. Carter. The mate is nephew to General Putnam. We are informed that the master had embarked his whole fortune in the vessel, and brought off nothing more than the cloaths on his back.

Extract of a letter from a master of a vessel at Gibraltar, dated July 2, to his owners here.

"We have been under an apprehension here for some time past of being attacked by the Spaniards, who have a fleet of 7 sail of the line, 12 frigates, 413 transports, at Carthagena, with 33,000 troops ready to embark, and more daily arriving from the inter-or provinces. They have several vessels cruising without the Streight's mouth, and search all English vessels they meet. One put in here whose hatches they broke open, and examined a bale of goods. There are likewise 6 or 8 sail of the line and several frigates at Cadiz, ready to put to sea, at the shortest notice, supposed to be intended to join their grand Armada, which they give out is designed against Algiers. The English letters are supposed to be stopped, none having been received at these two last posts; and a letter from an English gentleman in Spain tends to confirm our apprehensions. We have 3 men of war in the Streights, the Medway of 64, Admiral Mann, and the Zephyr Sloop here. The Alarm frigate is stationed off Carthagena, to watch their motions. There are here 7 regiments, consisting of upwards of 3000 men, and every thing is in the greatest readiness to give the Dons a warm reception, should they fancy to pay us a visit."

BALTIMORE, *August 29.*

By Capt. James Wood, who was deputed by our Assembly, to invite the several tribes of Ohio Indians to a treaty, to be held at Fort Pitt, on the 10th of next month, and who returned last night, we learn, that he had visited the Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, Wiandots, and Tawaas.---That the Commanding Officer at Detroit, and Deputy Agent for Indian affairs, and Monsieur Baubee, a Frenchman, had sent Belts and Strings of Wampum to seventeen Nations, including those above-mentioned; informing them, that unless they all united, the Virginians would take their country from them; that they purposed to attack them two different ways; one by the Ohio, the other by the Lakes; that the Virginians would invite them to a Treaty, but that they ought by no means to go, as they (the Virginians) were a people not to be depended on. That many other diabolical artifices had been used by those tools of Government, to instigate these Savages to attack our frontiers.---Particularly the Virginians were represented to them, as a distinct people, and that their attacking them would not be resented by the other Colonies.

Captain Wood had this account still from the Delawares, who appeared friendly, and gave him the Belt and String which had been sent them. All the other Tribes confirmed this account, and promised to attend the Treaty.---The Shawanese offered him, whatever they had received from Fort Detroit, they had buried in the ground never more to rise; but that the foolish Tawixtawas and Poets, had accepted the Belts.

NEW-YORK, *September 4.*

Thursday Evening a Boat being perceived coming from the Transport lying in the North River, in which were two Negroes and two white Men; they were waited upon when they came on Shore by a Number of the Inhabitants to know upon what Design they were on; but receiving but little Satisfaction from them, they were all carried before the Congress. The Negroes said they were Freemen, and had been hired to carry two Women on board the Transport, which they did, and then fetched these Men on Shore. The Negroes and one of the white Men were discharged, the other being a *Suspicious* Fellow, and of a *refractory* Temper, was committed to the Care of the Guard in the Barracks, till further Examination. The People that were on the Wharf, drew the Boat out of the Water, and carried it to the Commons, where they set it on Fire, and reduced it to Ashes, amidst the Acclamations of Thousands.

We are credibly informed that the Hon. the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey, have passed a resolve that all Men capable of bearing Arms, who depart from the City of New-York, into that Province, in Times of Distress, shall be compelled to return forthwith, and that the several Committees are enjoined to see the said Resolve carried into Execution.

We hear the Inhabitants of North-Carolina are raising three Regiments of Foot, in Order to defend themselves against any Attempts that may be made against that Province.

Friday Afternoon a Sloop with Dispatches from General Gage, lying near the Man of War, sent her Boat ashore with four Men and one Woman, who being observed by some of our People, they were all taken Prisoners, and carried to the Guard-house; the Woman was discharged, but the Men are detained for further Examination. The Boat was hove to Pieces on the Beach near Greenwich, and then burnt.

Saturday last the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; and his Lady arrived here from Connecticut, and immediately set out for Philadelphia.

Tuesday last a small Sloop came down the North-River from a Place called Little Esopus, and anchored along side the Asia Man of War, in order 'tis supposed to supply that Ship with Necessaries: A strict Watch was kept on her from that day until Saturday Morning, when she set Sail and stood up the River attended by an armed Sloop and some Boats from the Asia; but she was immediately pursued by a Number of Boats from this City, and soon taken.

By a Gentleman from Albany, we are informed, that when he left that Place, seven hundred Indians of the Mohawk and Onondaga Nations had arrived there, and declared themselves to be in our Interest in the present Contest: They say they are connected by Marriage and otherwise with the Canadian Indians, and do not despair of bringing them over to our Side, notwithstanding the unwearied Endeavours of Governor Carleton to the contrary.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congress, for the Northern District, were to meet the Chiefs and Attendants of the Iroquoise, (which comprehends the five nations,) and the Oneaquagos, inhabiting near Lake Champlain, last Thursday, at Albany. The names of the Commissioners are, Col. Francis, from Pennsylvania; Gen. Schuyler, and Col. Dowe, from New-York; Col. Oliver Wolcott, from Connecticut; and Major Hawley, from Massachusetts-Bay. It was expected that the above Chiefs and their Attendants would amount to near 500 men. see page 786.

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(1) see indexes under Troops, British. (2) see indexes under Ships of War. (3) See Hutchinsons Letter, pa. 1157, &c. (4) see indexes, under Pitt, & Chatham. (5) see Bill of rights, pa. 1053, vol. 2. (6) see indexes, under Troops, British, & Army of the United Col.s & Engagement, see Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. petition of right, pa. 632, vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Cases, pa. 740, &c. (7) see British Grievances, pa. 1089, 1228, & Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. petition of right, pa. 816. Bill of rights, pa. 1053 Vol. 2.

LONDON, July 8.

IN one of the letters brought by Capt. Grant, there is a more favourable account of the skirmish on the Islands, by which the number of the killed and wounded are much lessened; and the loss of the King's sloop accounted for on account of the Ice Shore, and strong eddies, that set in amongst the Islands.

July 11. Friday at a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, in order to take into consideration the Letter received from the Committee at New-York, Mr. Stavely moved, that a number of Resolutions he produced should be presented to the King by the Court; which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt made the following motion: (8)

"That an humble Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be pleased to cause hostilities to cease between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore Union, Confidence, and Peace over the British Empire."

This Motion, after several debates the Question being put, upon the shew of hands was carried in the affirmative.

The number for the motion were:
Six Aldermen, Sixty-six Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 74
Against the motion:
Six Aldermen, fifty-one Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 59
Majority for the motion, 15

Mr. Hunt then moved, that a committee of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, might be directly appointed to draw up the Petition and Address which passed in the affirmative. The Committee withdrew, and in a short time returned with a most respectful Petition and Address, which met with the approbation of the whole Court except one dissenting Alderman.

The Sheriffs are directed to attend his Majesty at St. James's next Wednesday, in order to know when he will be pleased to receive the above address, which will be presented by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in their gowns.

There is a report current, that the Congress has wrote to Lord Dartmouth a conciliatory letter to settle the difference between Great-Britain and America. This letter is to be laid before the Privy-Council, and the Congress Delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjourned state for their answer.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated June 25. says, "Friday night an express arrived at the victualling office here to set another oven at work, to bake 14 suits a day (a suit is an hundred weight) for the service in America, as all their supplies must come from England." (1)

It appears, by what has transpired of the Congress proceedings, that the proposal for a reconciliation was debated for two days, and at the end put to the vote; there were eight provinces for offering terms of accommodation with the Mother Country.

We hear that orders were lately dispatched to General Carleton to come down across the lakes from Canada, with the regulars under his command, and to invade the back of New-England, while General Gage is to press the insurgents on the other side. General Burgoyne, with another body of 5000 men, is to possess himself of the province of New-York to intercept any aids that may be sent from the southern provinces.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, August 20.

"Every thing here is suspended but warlike preparations.---It is said that there are scarce two hundred men in town not enrolled.---The country is unanimous. Our two regiments of foot are every day training, and almost complete. (2) About a week ago a small sloop from this town boarded a sloop from England, in Augustine bay, and carried off between twelve and fourteen thousand pounds of powder, wholly belonging to the King. She had been sent privately with 50 resolute men, well armed, by our committee, in order to intercept the vessel on the coast, but was disappointed, being too late, for there were forty thousand pounds landed, with 4 brass field pieces the day before our sloop boarded her. There were twelve soldiers sent from Augustine to assist and defend the stores, to whom our people gave two guineas for helping them out with the powder, and being so modest as not to resist. A man of war was in sight, but fortunately we cleared the sand bars our people stayed. We spik'd up the town's guns, and then went off triumphant, altho' attacked by 3 boats full of armed men. Our got within 150 yards, it being quite calm, but that we want of fresh gale sprang up. Our people brought their boat safe to Beaufort, a town on the coast, about 70 miles S. W. of this place.---It was reported they were pursued by the armed vessels from Augustine, to which place, on hearing of this, our council of safety dispatched fifteen artillery men and 15 grenadiers by water, and a company of our provincials to Beaufort, to assist the country people in the defence of the acquisition. We are putting the town in a posture of defence, and are all determined to oppose whatever troops may come here. Yesterday a negro was hanged and burnt, for intended poisoning, and burning the town, &c." see index, South Carolina

We hear that Dr. FRANKLIN has been lately honoured by the Court of Spain, with a present of a volume of that Prince's books, beautifully and magnificently printed at Madrid.

The Resolve for raising 800 Rifle Men, for the service of the United Colonies, was passed about the 10th of June last, and whether Lord Sandwich will believe it or not, the orders were not dispatched before that day, and most of the expresses had to ride 3 or 400 miles to the persons who were ordered to raise them; the men, to the amount of 1429, instead of the 800, were raised, completely armed, (most of them with their own rifles,) and accoutred for the field with such expedition as to join the army at Cambridge, one Company on the 25th day of July, and 8 more on the 5th and 7th instant, all of which had marched from 4 to 500 miles (2) All this was performed in less than two months, without a farthing of money being advanced by the continental treasury.

Since our last arrived here three vessels from Ireland with 550 passengers, most of which will make soldiers for America. (2)

NEW-YORK, September 7.

The following is an Extract of a letter from an officer at Ticonderoga to a Gentleman in Connecticut, dated August 23.

"Our regiment is in a good state of health; we have not lost a man by death, since we left Connecticut.---- Col. Hinman's has never lost one since they inlisted, which I think something remarkable.---I expect we shall go for St. John's within ten days, we have all the encouragement from the Canadians and Indians, that we can desire, and they will assist and join us, if need be. I was at Crown Point yesterday, and had the pleasure to see Major ----, who has lately been at Canada as a spy; he said he was extremely well used by the inhabitants in general, received from the enemy, and conveyed back from place to place.---He has received letters since his return, which say, that if our army will come on they will join us with four thousand men.---Major E. who has been at the Point all the summer, told me, that he should not doubt of taking St. John's with 500 resolute men. By the best accounts that we can get, there is about 700 regular troops and Johnson is there with about 300 Highland SCOTSMEN and a very few Indians.---Our men are very fierce to push forward. We are about 2400 strong, and more coming in daily.---We hope to complete what we have to do, and be on our return in 6 weeks." see pa. 735, 743

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated August 27.

"Upwards of one hundred barrels of gun-powder has been taken out of our magazine: supposed by a sloop from Philadelphia, and a schooner from South Carolina: It was very easily accomplished, from the magazine being situated so distant from town and no dwelling house near it." (9)

Since our last Capt. Goforth and his Company, and Capt. John Lamb's Company of Artillery embarked for Albany, to join our Army under General Schuyler, at Ticonderoga. pa. 735. 743.

A list of the flat bottomed boats belonging to Philadelphia, with the weight of metal each carries.

Washington, Capt. Dougherty,	32lb.
Ranger,	24lb.
Effingham, A. Moore,	24lb.
Franklin, Biddle,	18lb.
Bull dog, Alexander,	18lb.
Experiment,	18lb.

NEWPORT, September 11.

Last Monday the ship -----, Capt. Evan Malbone, arrived here, in 54 days from London Derry in Ireland, by whom we have the Irish papers to the 7th of July, from which most of the Irish and London news inserted in this paper, was taken:---Capt. Malbone was detained on board the Rose man of war till last Thursday, and his ship is still in her custody.

By Capt. Malbone we learn, that the people of Ireland are so high in our favour, that a person can scarce say a word against America, without being knock'd down; and that they are determined no more troops shall be sent from thence to Boston, or any part of this country.

The fore part of last week, one of the men of war's tenders having taken a sloop from the West-Indies, bound to Connecticut, a number of boats boarded the sloop, and the sound, and carried her in to her right owners, with 7 or 8 of the tender's men.

Last Friday the Swan sloop arrived here, from a cruize, and brought in several vessels, taken on the coast, in a legal trade.

The same day sailed, for London, the ship Francis, Capt. John Buckley, with whom went passengers Mr. RICHARD SMITH, late of Boston, and family, Mr. FRANCIS ROTCH of Dartmouth, and Mr. VASSAL.

The same day sailed, for London, the snow Flora, Capt. Thomas Forrester, with whom went passengers Capt. JOHN KNOWLES, Mr. JOHN BELL, and Mr. GILBERT STUART, of this town.

The above vessels were stopped by the men of war in this harbour, and are still detained contrary to acts of parliament. There are now upward of 20 sail of vessels, great and small, stopped by Capt. Wallace, and riding at anchor between Coaster's harbour and Brenton's point. (3)

CAMBRIDGE, September 14.

On Monday last a Regular Soldier, from the best grade Army in Boston, went off in a Canoe, with a Design, as is supposed, of deserting; being discovered, a Sergeant and four Men hastened in Pursuit of him; but he had reached so near Dorchester Point before they overtook him, and having an unwieldly Boat to manage, and the Wind against them, they could not recover the Wharf again. Lieut. Sparrow, of Col. Cotton's Regiment, marched down with a small Party, and by his Dexterity soon got within Musket Shot, and threatening to fire in Case they attempted to escape, they all surrendered themselves Prisoners. (1) The Boats were immediately secured.---The same Day the 6 Prisoners were brought under Guard to Head Quarters in this Town. (2)

A Ship of about 260 Tons, commanded by Capt. Flagg, laden with Lumber, &c. which sailed from Portsmouth, the Beginning of last Week, for the West-Indies, was met with and taken by the Lively Man of War, the Captain of which put two Officers and 9 Sailors on board her, in order to carry her to Boston. Soon after a Privateer from Beverly luckily came across the Ship, as she was going into Boston, retook and carried her into Cape-Ann. On Saturday last the seven Prisoners taken on board the Prize were brought to Town, and committed to the Care of the Main-Guard.

The following List of the Persons now confined in Boston Goal, for no other Crime than that of being the Friends of their Country, was brought out of Boston a few Days since.

Prisoners taken at Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775. (4)

Lieut. Col. Parker	of Chelmsford	Dead
Capt. Benjamin Walker	Ditto	Ditto
Lieut. Amariah Fiske	Groton	Ditto
Lieut. William Scott	Peterborough	Alive
Serjeant Robert Phelps	Lancaster	Dead
Phinehas Nevers	Windsor	Ditto
Oliver Stevens	Townsend	Ditto
Daniel M'Grath	Unknown	Ditto
John Perkins	New-Rutland	Alive
Jacob Frost	Tewksbury	Ditto
Aretas Fisk	Pepperrell	Dead
Daniel Sessions	Andover	Alive
Jonathan Norton	Newbury-Port	Ditto
Philip Johnson Peck	Boston-Mansfield	Ditto
Benjamin Bigelow	Packersfield	Ditto
Benjamin Wilson	Billerica	Ditto
Archibald M'Intosh	Townsend	Dead
David Kemp	Groton	Ditto
John Doland	Charlestown	Alive
Lawrence Sullivan	Westhersfield	Ditto
Timothy Kettle (a Lad, dismissed)	Charlestown	
William Robinson	Unknown	Dead
Benjamin Rose	Ashford, Connect.	Ditto
John Dillon	Jersey, Old-Eng.	Ditto
One unknown		Ditto
William Kench	Packersfield	Ditto
James Dodge	Edenburgh, Scot.	Ditto
William Rollinson	Connecticut	Ditto
John Lord	Unknown	Ditto
James Milliken	Boston	Ditto
Stephen Foster	Groton	Ditto

Dead 20. Alive 10. Dismissed 1

Rifle-Men Prisoners. (2)

Walter Gruse	Taken	York County, Pennsylvania.
John Brown	Ditto	Ditto.

Cornelius Tunison deserted from the American Camp, and confined for attempting to get back. (3)

Prisoners, Inhabitants of Boston, Sept. 2.

Master Lovell, imprisoned 65 Days, charged with being a Spy, and giving Intelligence to the Rebels.

Mr. Leach, 65 Days, charged with being a Spy, and suspected of taking Plans.

Mr. Peter Edes, Son of Mr. Benjamin Edes, Printer, and Mr. William Starr, 75 Days each, for having Fire Arms concealed in their House.

Mr. John Gill, Printer, 29 Days, for printing Treason, Sedition and Rebellion. (5)

The Place from the Committee of Inspection of Pownalborough, containing Abial Wood, will be inserted in our next. 810

The following Character of the late Rev. Mr. HOWE was taken from the Providence Gazette of the 2d Instant.

ON the 20th ult. departed this Life, at Hartford, the Rev. JOSEPH HOWE, late Pastor of the New South Church in Boston. The righteous Disposer of all Events was pleased to remove him from the Labours of the present Life, soon after he had engaged the public Eye, and given the World Reason to expect much from his eminent Abilities, his great attainments in Literature, and the uncommon Goodness of his Heart.---Those who were favoured with an Acquaintance with him, feel themselves deprived of a most valuable Friend, and with undissembled Affection mourn his Death.---His Church, now scattered abroad by an Exertion of lawless Power, are overwhelmed with Sorrow, and refuse to be comforted.---He was blessed with a most amiable Disposition: He loved his God, and, by a devout Attendance on the Duties of his Office, adorned the Doctrines of our holy Religion.---He loved his Country, and was deeply affected with the common Distresses which have been brought upon these American Colonies, by an unrighteous and cruel Administration. As a Preacher, Mr. Howe was one of the most useful and entertaining; his Discourses were admirably suited to enlighten the Mind, and warm the Heart.---While he was ready to contend for the Faith once delivered to the Saints, and shew a becoming Zeal for the peculiar Doctrines of the Gospel, he embraced all good Men, without enquiring into scrupulous Exactness into the Minutiæ of their Creed.---His Soul was too refined to dwell long in these Regions of Imperfection and Sorrow: Being made meet to partake of the heavenly Inheritance, the Father of his Spirit received him to Glory, where he is under infinitely better Advantages, both for Usefulness and improvement, than he could have enjoyed in this present World.

Died at Dedham, Mrs. RACHEL DWIGHT, aged 96 Years, Widow of the late Mr. MICHAEL DWIGHT, and Sister of the Rev. Mr. JOHN ASHLY, deceased, formerly Pastor of the Church in Truro. Through a long Life she adorned a Christian Profession, and closed in with comfortable Hopes of a blessed Immortality beyond the Grave.

Married at Pepperrell, Mr. SAMUEL FISK, aged 73, to Miss EUNICE GILSON, aged 21. She is now the Mother of ten Children, thirty-one Grand Children and six Great-Grand Children.

WHEREAS the Meeting of the late Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON stands adjourned to Wednesday 22d Instant, at Watertown; It is earnestly requested that all the Members of the Committee of Donation, that are out of Boston, would meet at the Widow Coolidge's Tavern, near the Bridge, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. of said Day, to consult upon Matters of Importance.

Choice good Muscovado SUGARS, West-India Rum and Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel, good Cotton Wool, Coffee, and the best of French Indigo, to be sold opposite the Friends Meeting-House, in SALEM.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of RACHEL WATT, late of Marblehead, in the County of Essex, Widow, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to BENJAMIN KING, Administrator of said Estate. All Persons indebted to the Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to the Administrator. *Salem, Sept. 11 1775.*

LOST on the Road between Salem and Cambridge, a black leather POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry Papers. Whoever finds said Pocket-Book and will leave it at the Printing-Office in Cambridge, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.

To be SOLD by
JOHN SAWYER,
At his Store in HAVERHILL,
Good WHALEBONE, by the Dozen or smaller Quantity.

STRAYED or stolen from the Stable or Pasture kept by Thomas Organ, near Head Quarters in Cambridge, last Wednesday Morning, a reddish grey HORSE, near 14 Hands high, trots and paces, mark'd C. M. on the Hoofs of his fore Feet, was shod with new Shoes on his hind Feet the Day before he was missing. Whoever will deliver said Horse to the above named Thomas Organ, at the Widow Vassall's House in Cambridge, or to me the Subscriber at Chelsea, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble, by LOAMMI BALDWIN.

N. B. Said Horse belongs to the Massachusetts Colony, and was kept an Express Horse at Chelsea. Sept. 9. 1775.

Colony of Rhode Island, &c.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. in and throughout the Colony of Rhode-Island, the Creditors of JOHN RUSSELL, of Pawtucket, in North-Providence, in the Colony aforesaid, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear before the Justices of said Court at their Sessions in East-Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on Monday the 16th Day of October next, then and there to nominate and appoint Commissioners or Assignees, to receive and distribute said Insolvent's Estate.

Providence, Sept. 8, 1775. A. FENNER, jun. Cl'k Sup. Court.

DESERTED from Capt. Theodore Bliss's Company, in Col. Patterson's Regiment, in Charlestown Camp, William Merry, of Biddeford, in Saco, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a thick Stature, very large Legs, had on a fustian Coat, stript gingham Waistcoat, and a pair of velvet Breeches. Whoever takes up said Merry, shall be rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid by THEODORE BLISS, Captain.

N. B. All Selectmen and Committees are desired to take up and give Notice if any such Person should come to their Knowledge.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, since Monday the 11th Inst. a large black HORSE, raw boned, the Top of his right Ear cut off, and the left Ear two thirds off, his Tail cut off close, and his Foretop cut short off. Whoever will take up said Horse and bring him to Capt. Wentworth Stuart, in Col. Phinney's Regiment, 2d Foot, No. 2. shall be handsomely rewarded. WENTWORTH STUART, Captain.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the Night following the 26th of June last past, an Apprentice Boy, named Daniel Sullivan. Said Boy is between 15 and 16 Years of Age, of middling Stature, and light Complexion; had on when he went away, and carried with him, one new striped Jacket, one brown ditto, two pair men's yarn Stockings, and sundry other Articles. Any Person who will take up said Boy and convey him to his Master at Exeter, shall have Two Dollars Reward, paid by *Exeter, Sept. 7. 1775.* STEPHEN THING.

STRAYED or stolen from me the Subscriber, on the Night of the 2d Instant, out of Col. Royall's Pasture, a large black MARE, about 15 Hands high, 11 or 12 Years old, her Mane hangs on her right Side, paces and trots well, but chiefly inclines to pace, except when fretted. Whoever takes up said Mare and conveys her to Capt. Henry Dearborn, in Winter-Hill, in Col. John Stark's Regiment, or to me the Subscriber at Epping, in New-Hampshire, shall be handsomely rewarded for his Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid him, by me,
SIMON DEARBORN.

(1) See Battle, pa. 754. (5) See Gills Papers, in all these Volumes. 1, 2, 3, 84. (6) See the Committee, pa. 582.
(7) See index, under donations. (8) See the petition, pa. 809.

vat hog Island. see pa. 743 & see index, under Army of the United Colonies & under Troops, British. & see List of Grievances, pa. 971. & British Grievances, pa. 632, Vol. 3. & pa. 540 & Gresis, pa. 740, &c. & see index under Commencement. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971 (1) See index, under Troops British. (2) See index under Army of the United Colonies. (3) See index under Men of War.

LONDON, July 6.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance, of the City of London, to the KING, in Favour of the Americans.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, are compelled again to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe with our complaints.

We have already expreſſed to your Majeſty our abhorrence of the tyrannical meaſures purſued againſt our fellow ſubjects in America, as well as of the men who ſecretly adviſe, and of the miniſters, who execute theſe meaſures.

We deſire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the ſpecious name of dignity, is to all intents and purpoſes, deſpotiſm; that the exerciſe of deſpotick powe in any part of the empire, is inconſiſtent with the character and ſafety of this country. (1)

As we would not ſuffer any man, or body of men, to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquieſce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow ſubjects; we are perſuaded that by the ſacred, unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the conſtitution; the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty, and ſafety; that whatever power invades theſe rights, ought to be reſiſted; we hold ſuch reſiſtance, in vindication of their conſtitutional rights, to be their indiſpenſable duty to God, from whom theſe rights are derived to themſelves, who cannot be ſafe and happy without them; and to their poſterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated and unimpaired. (2)

We have already remonſtrated to your Majeſty, that theſe meaſures were big with all the conſequences, which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes; the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects. (3)

Unhappily, Sire, the worſt of theſe apprehenſions is now realized in all its horror: We have ſeen with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majeſty's commander in chief: Will your Majeſty be pleaſed to conſider what muſt be the ſituation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America, but Gazettes of blood, and mutual laſts of their ſlaughtered fellow ſubjects.

Every moment's proſecution of this fatal war, may looſen irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depends.

If any thing could add to the alarm of theſe events, it is your Majeſty having declared your confidence in the wiſdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriouſly bribed to betray their conſtituents and country. (4) It is the misfortune of your Majeſty, it is the misfortune and grief of the people to have a grand council and a repreſentative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence which, though procured by your miniſters, is dangerous to your Majeſty, by deceiving you, and to your people, by betraying them. (5)

In ſuch a ſituation, your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majeſty, that they cannot and will not ſit unconcerned; that they will exert themſelves at every hazard, to bring thoſe who have adviſed thoſe ruinous meaſures to the juſtice of this country and of the much injured colonies.

We have already ſignified our perſuaſion that theſe evils originate in the ſecret advice of thoſe who are equally enemies to your Majeſty's title, and to the rights of your people. (1) Your petitioners are now compelled to ſay, that your throne is ſurrounded by men avowedly inimical to thoſe principles on which your Majeſty poſſeſſes the crown, and this people their liberties. (6) At a time of ſuch difficulty and danger, public confidence is eſſential to your Majeſty's repoſe, and to the preſervation of your people; ſuch confidence cannot be obtained by miniſters and adviſers who want wiſdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament, choſen under a national deluſion, inſidiouſly raiſed, by miſrepreſentations touching the true ſtate of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate diſſolution. (5)

Your petitioners therefore again pray and beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs your preſent miniſters and adviſers from your perſon and counſels forever; to diſſolve a parliament, who by various acts of cruelty and injuſtice, have manifeſted a ſpirit of perſecution againſt our brethren in America, and given their ſanction to popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in miniſters, whoſe known and unſhaken attachment to the conſtitution, joined to their wiſdom and integrity, may enable your Majeſty to ſettle this alarming diſpute upon the ſure, honourable, and laſting foundation of general liberty.

THE Students of Harvard-College are hereby advertiſed, that the Town of Concord, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is pitched upon by the Hon. and Reverend Corporation and Overſeers of ſaid College, as a proper Place for convening the Members of ſaid public Seminary of Learning; and that by Vote of the Corporation, ſaid Students are required to come together at the Town aforeſaid, on the firſt Wedneſday of October next, where all neceſſary Proviſion is made for their Reception, and they will have Boarding and Chamber Furniture at a reaſonable Rate. At the aforeſaid Time and Place, the Preſident, Profeſſors and Tutors, will attend to the uſual Inſtruction and Buſineſs of ſaid College.

N. B. There is not to be a Full Vacation the preſent Year.

SAMUEL LANGDON, Preſident.

Cambridge, September 6. 1775.

WANTED, a good ſaddle HORSE, or MARE, not leſs than 14 Hands and a half high, that can both pace and trot light and eaſy, well bitted, and of good Spirit, not to exceed 6 Years old, or 7 at fartheſt. Any Perſon having ſuch an one to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer at Head-Quarters, Cambridge, who will give a good Price.

Head-Quarters, September 6, 1775.

EBENEZER WARNER

INFORMS all concerned, that he ſhall remove to Springfield, in the County of Hampſhire, the firſt of October next; therefore deſires all to whom he is indebted to prepare their Accounts, and they ſhall receive their Money; alſo earneſtly deſires all indebted to him to make immediate Payment.

N. B. Said Warner has to ſell a Number of Horſes, a Cow, Chaiſes, Sulkies, Saddles, &c. *Marblehead, Sept. 4, 1775.*

To be SOLD by

SAMUEL GAMMAGE,

Near the Goal in Cambridge,

A large Number of Heart Rum Hogſheads and Tierces.——A Nankeen Coat, a Pair of ribb'd Dimothy Breeches, and one or two Pair of Stockings, all tied in a Bundle, were ſent out of Cambridge on the Day of the laſt Engagement at Charleſtown by the ſaid Gammage. The Perſon who has them in Poſſeſſion is requeſted to return them to him, and he ſhall be well rewarded.

Stolen out of the Houſe of ſaid Gammage, a cloth colour'd ſerge Coat. Whoever will return the ſame ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

STRAYED or ſtolen, a dark red MARE, about 8 Years old, middling ſized, has a white Spot or two on her Shoulders, a ring Bone on each hind Foot, paces and trots.—— Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and bring her to Lieut. Nathaniel Nichols, in Capt. Job Cuſhing's Company, in General Heath's Regiment, at Fort No. 2, in Cambridge, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

DESERTED from Cambridge Camp, (6) of Capt. Abner Cranſon's Company, Timothy Darling of Framingham. Whoever will take up ſaid Deſerter and return him to ſaid Company ſhall have all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

Proſpect-Hill, Sept. 5, 1775. ABNER CRANSON, Capt.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, out of Temple's Paſture at Winter-Hill, on the Night of the 25th of Auguſt, a red MARE, 4 Years old, between 14 and 15 Hands high, ſhod all round, a white Face and both hind Feet white, with a lightiſh Spot on the fore Part of the off gambrel Joint, and two black Spots on her near Buttock. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and deliver her to me in Goffe's-Town, New-Hampſhire, or Capt. Samuel Rickard in Camp, on ſaid Winter-Hill, ſhall receive a handſome Reward. (6) ALEX. WALKER.

Camp on Winter-Hill, Sept. 2, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen from a Paſture in Dorcheſter, near Col. Ward's Quarters, on the 25th of Auguſt, a light bay MARE, near 15 Hands high, with a black Mane and Tail, a large white Stripe in her Face, one wall'd Eye, one white hind Foot, with ſome white on the other, alſo ſome white Spots on one of her Buttocks, was full of Fleſh when ſhe went away, trots and paces; alſo a brown HORSE, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, had a ſore Back when he went away, low in Fleſh, and is a natural Pacer. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and Horſe, or either of them, and return them to the Owner in Weſtborough, or give Intelligence to Capt. Joſiah Fay, in Col. Ward's Regiment at Dorcheſter, where they may be found, or to the Owner in Weſtborough, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

Weſtborough, Sept. 5 1775. JONATHAN FAY.

TAKEN up near Fort No. 2, (6) in the Month of June laſt, an outſide Coat or Surtout. Whoever will appear and deſcribe ſaid Coat may have it again, by applying to Capt. Cranſon, in Col. Whitcomb's Regiment, paying all Charges.

TAKEN up in Uxbridge, a black Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead, about 14 Hands high, a natural Trotter, which anſwers to an Advertiſement in the Eſſex Gazette, July 6. The Owner may have him again, by applying to BENJAMIN COGSWELL of Uxbridge, paying all Charges.

Cambridge, September 2. 1775.

PROPOSALS for printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A DISCOURSE on Geneſis xxxii. 9, 10, 11.

And Jacob ſaid, Oh God of my Father, I am not worthy of the leaſt of all the Truth which thou haſt ſhown unto thy Servant, for with my Staff I paſſed over this Jordan, and now I am become two Bands. Deliver me, I pray thee, from the Hand of my Brother; from the Hand of Eſau; for I fear him, leſt he will come and ſmite me, and the Mother with the Children.

By the Reverend WILLIAM DOYLE.

CONDITIONS.

It will make between two and three Sheets; and as it ſhall be immediately put in the Preſs, it will be very ſpeedily finiſhed.

Price to Subſcribers, Six Pence Sterling: But if the Subſcribers deſire their Names to be printed, it will probably amount to Nine Pence Sterling, or a Shilling Lawful.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Mr. *Edes*, Printer, in Watertown; Meſſrs. *S.* and *E. Hall*, Printers, in Cambridge; Mr. *Ruſſell*, Printer, in Salem; and any that pleaſe alſo may lodge them at Deacon Jones's Tavern in Cambridge; and the reſpective Officers and Chaplains of the Army are requeſted to receive any others of them for the Author.

BROAD-CLOTHS.

There is for Sale, at BICKER's Shop, in Cambridge, near the Houſe formerly improved by Mr. Bradiſh, as a Tavern,

A Fine Aſſortment of blue, and other colour'd Broad Cloths, with Trimmings to match, with a good Aſſortment of Checks, Linens; ſilk, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticks, Cercunays, ſtriped Hollands, Velvit and Velveretts, Ratteens, Serges, Diapers, Cambricks, Lawn, worſted Hoſe, Breeches Patterns of moſt Colours, Cambletteens, Sewing Silks, Twiſt, Threads, Buckrams, Quality Binding, Crewels, Tapes, Needles, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Felt Hats, Loaf Sugar by hundred or leſs, Lynn Shoes, Ribbons, Nonſenpretties, gold and ſilver Lace, gold Buttons and Loops, ſuitable for Hats, with a Variety of other Articles. t. b. c. t. f.

NEHEMIAH NORCROSS,

Tailor from Charleſtown,

DESIRES to inform his Cuſtomers that he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, in Watertown, two Doors above Mr. Saltmarſh's Tavern.

N. B. Said Norcroſs makes cloth Half Gaiters, in the neateſt Manner.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the Common, near Cambridge Meeting-Houſe, on or about the 17th Inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, about 12 or 13 Years old, about 14 Hands and an Half high, paces and trots, and is handſome his Hand gallops a cut Main, ſomething low in Fleſh, the hinder Part of his Back on each Side gall'd by the Pad of the Saddle. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and deliver him to Lieut. John Keys, in General Putnam's Regiment, in Cambridge, ſhall have one Dollar Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

Cambridge, Auguſt 27. 1775. EBENEZER WALES.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Eſq; Judge of the Probate of Wills for the County of Eſſex, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt againſt the Eſtate of ROBERT SMITH, late of Salem, in ſaid County, Shipwright, deceaſed, do give Notice that the further Time of three Months, from the fourth Day of July, being allowed by ſaid Judge to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims, that they will attend that Service at the Boſton and Salem Coffee Houſe, near the Church in Salem, on the firſt and ſecond Monday in September, and the firſt Monday of October next, from Six to Nine o'Clock, Afternoon.

To be SOLD, by

SAMUEL COOKE, jun.

Near Watertown Bridge,

A Quantity of choice freſh Limes, by the Hundred or Dozen.——Alſo,

A ſmall Quantity of Engliſh & Weſt-India GOODS.

AMORY & GREENLEAF

ADVERTISE all who are indebted to ſaid Company, that ENOCH GREENLEAF reſides at Hollis, in the County of Hillſborough, and Province of New-Hampſhire; to whom they are deſired to apply, and pay their reſpective Balances.

N B. Said GREENLEAF has for Sale, New-England and Weſt-India Rum, Sugar, Moloſſes, Rice, with ſundry other Weſt-India Goods, a ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, and Brazier's Ware, alſo choice French Indigo.

Camp, Cambridge, Auguſt 27, 1775.

DESERTED from Capt. Hart's Company, (6) in Col. Sargent's Regiment, William Turner, a ſhort thick Fellow, about five Feet high, mark'd with the Small-Pox, has very thick Lips, mutters and ſcowls when he ſpeaks, had on when he went away a green Coat faced with black, and yellow Buttons; carried with him a ſhort blue Jacket, which he commonly wears. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Turner, and return him to Capt. Hart, or Col. Sargent, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward, by me, MOSES HART, Captain.

To be SOLD, by

GEORGE WILLIAMS,

At his Store in SALEM,

Good brown SUGARS and COCOA.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Winter-Hill, laſt Friday Night, a grey MARE, about 8 Years old, 14 Hands high, with a Scar acroſs each of her Thighs, and another on her right Buttock. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and bring her to Capt. Abbot, in Col. Stark's Regiment, (6) ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL, Auguſt 24. 1775.

ALL Perſons who have furniſhed Neceſſaries to, or have any Demands on the late general Hoſpital for the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, are deſired to bring in and their Accounts to the Subſcribers, on or before the 14th of September next, that they may be laid before the General Court for a Settlement. ISAAC FOSTER, jun. } Surgeons.
JOHN WARREN, }

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehead, in the County of Eſſex, Eſquire, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators of ſaid Eſtate, or to their Attorney, Mr. STEVENS SEWALL, now reſiding in Marblehead. All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators, or to their Attorney.

Marblehead, July 1, 1775. (3 m.)

DESERTED from the Camp at Cambridge, (6) the 15th Inſtant, Jonas Adams, of Stow, in Capt. Patch's Company, in Col. Preſcot's Regiment. Whoever will take up ſaid Deſerter and convey him to the ſaid Company ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

Auguſt 22. 1775. SAMUEL PATCH, Captain.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of ROBERT TURNER, late of Boſton, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their Accounts, in order for Settlement: And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to CUTHBERT ENGLEBY, of Bridgewater.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Paſture of Lemuel Child of Roxbury, Innholder, a large brown HORSE with a Star in his Forehead, and wall Eyes, and has been ſick. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and bring or ſend him to ſaid Child, ſhall have three Dollars Reward, paid by me

Roxbury, July 26, 1775. LEMUEL CHILD.

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(2) See our right page 1089, 1228.

(1) See index, under Army Engliſh, & Under Army of the United Colonies.

(3) See battle at Concord pa. 729, &c.

(h) See index, under King Anſwer

(a) See Proclamation. pa. 615.

(4) See Quebec Act pa. 559.

(5) See Cruſis, pa. 740, &c.

(6) See index, under Army of 4 inſt. &c.

* See indexes, under Petitions, remonſtrances, & addreſs. † See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971, & Cruſis, pa. 740, &c. ‡ See declaratory Act pa. 524. § See liſt of Grievances pa. 971. ‖ See British Grievances, pa. 532, Vol. 2. & pa. 540 & Cruſis, pa. 740, &c. ¶ See magna Charta, pa. 790. ** See bill of rights pa. 1053. Vol. 2.